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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART V. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Section 11 - Central Asian Republics

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03198

V.11 Central Asian Republics

Area Overview

1. This section covers UNHCR activities in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Characteristics of the refugee population and others of concern to UNHCR

2. An estimated total of 605,000 persons were forced to flee their homes because of the civil war in Tajikistan. The majority of them originated from southern Tajikistan. Most of them escaped to various regions within Tajikistan or chose to resettle in their ancestral places of origin in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Some 60,000 people sought refuge in the autonomous province of Gorno Badakhshan. Between 10,000 and 16,000 persons fled to Turkmenistan, while another 60,000 sought refuge in Afghanistan in December of 1992.

3. Some 420,000 refugees and internally displaced persons were identified in early 1993 and started to benefit from UNHCR's programme of assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Central Asia, which covers Tajikistan and the neighbouring states of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The majority of the displaced Tajiks are of rural background and worked in kolkhozes (collective farms) prior to being displaced.

4. The Afghan refugees in the Central Asian Republics are of mixed background. While most of them are of rural background, others come from the major towns and cities, including Kabul. The figures given below are based on estimates reviewed by UNHCR in collaboration with the relevant government authorities and may differ from those reported earlier.

Tajikistan

5. At 31 December 1993, a total of 500,000 persons, comprising internally displaced persons, returnees and the local population in the areas of return in the Khatlon province of southern Tajikistan, were assisted by UNHCR. Some 25,000 internally displaced persons still remained in Gorno Badakhshan.

6. Although no comprehensive survey has been undertaken, statistics concerning returnees from Afghanistan indicate that approximately 75 per cent of the returnees are women and children. No data is yet available on the number of vulnerable persons.

7. Of the known Tajik returnee children from northern Afghanistan, 30 per cent were aged 0 to 4 and 70 percent were aged 5 to 18. The only study undertaken of age distribution among returnees showed a distribution among males and females of different age groups similar to the national distribution.

8. At 31 December 1993, there were some 300 Afghan refugees, who are mainly adult males. By 31 May 1994, the number had increased to a total of 334 recognized refugees, of whom 270 were located in Dushanbe.

Kyrgyzstan

9. At 31 December 1993, there were some 6,000 Tajik refugees of Kyrgyz origin who had sought asylum in late 1992 and early 1993. They are unlikely to return to their areas of habitual residence and are gradually integrating locally. They fled with their entire families. On average, there were four to five children per family.

Kazakhstan

10. At 31 December 1993, Kazakhstan hosted a refugee population of some 3,000 Tajik refugees of Kazakh origin who have also fled the civil war in Tajikistan and found refuge in southern part of the country where they are beginning to integrate into the local communities. In addition, there were some 2,000 Afghans residing in Kazakhstan at the end of December 1993.

Uzbekistan

11. A growing number of Afghans of concern to UNHCR in Uzbekistan are unable to return to Afghanistan due to instability or their past political affiliations. While earlier reports indicated some 1,000 Afghans living in Uzbekistan, current estimates range from 5,000 to 8,000. UNHCR is currently assessing their numbers. Several thousand Afghans may therefore need UNHCR protection and assistance in 1994. An undetermined number of Tajik refugees for whom local integration is not possible may need repatriation assistance in 1994.

Turkmenistan

12. There were an estimated 15,000 Tajik refugees at 31 December 1993. Most of them arrived in late 1992, and several hundred of them are willing to repatriate. They will need assistance to facilitate their transport back to their areas of habitual residence in Tajikistan.

13. The breakdown of internally displaced persons in Tajikistan, Tajik and Afghan refugees in the Central Asian Republics and returnees from Afghanistan is given below.

Tajik returnees from northern Afghanistan:

Country of Origin	Number 31/12/93	Per cent M/F/C	Location	Type of Assistance
Tajikistan			Khatlon province	Emergency Assistance
	3,455	25/18/57	Kumsangir	"
	1,337	24/18/58	Kolkhozobad	"
	2,949	na	Shaartuz	"
	5,746	na	Kabodion	"
	585	23/22/55	Jilikul	"
	720	na	Vakhsh	"
	311	na	Bokhtar	"
	521	na	Others	"
Total	15,624			

Statistics of populations of concern to UNHCR as of 31 December 1993:

Country of asylum	Country of origin	Ref/(IDPs) assist.	Ref/(IDPs) non assist.	Total
Kazakhstan	Afghanistan	0	2,000	2,000
Kazakhstan	Tajikistan	0	3,000	3,000
Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	3,500	2,500	6,000
(Tajikistan)	Tajikistan	500,000	105,000	605,000
Tajikistan	Afghanistan	300	0	300
Turkmenistan	Tajikistan	0	15,000	15,000
Uzbekistan	Afghanistan	0	5,000	5,000

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

14. The Inter-Tajik Talks between the Government of Tajikistan and the opposition which were initiated by the Russian Federation and the Secretary-General's Special Envoy are likely to have a direct impact on the rate of return of those Tajiks still in northern Afghanistan. During the first round of talks that took place in Moscow in March 1994, both the Government and the opposition considered the safe and early return of Tajik refugees from Afghanistan to be a crucial factor towards the resolution of their conflict. The future of the refugees in northern Afghanistan and UNHCR's efforts for their voluntary repatriation are thus closely linked to and dependent on the success of the political process and peacemaking initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General. Several rounds of talks have been planned for 1994, with the second round taking place in Tehran in June 1994. UNHCR was requested by both parties and the United Nations to participate in a sub-committee on refugees which was created during the first round of negotiations in Moscow.

15. Following an overall improvement in the security situation in Tajikistan during the course of 1993 and in the first quarter of 1994, the situation became more tense in April and May 1994, with UNHCR staff members in Dushanbe being directly threatened. In the southern part of the country, the security of the UNHCR Field Officers remains stable, though security measures have been stepped up in view of the events in northern Afghanistan.

Programme objectives and priorities

16. The overall UNHCR objective is to complete the programme of assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Central Asia by the end of 1994, and at the same time to initiate the process of handing over its activities to the competent United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during the course of 1994. It is hoped that the United Nations agencies and NGOs can become operational and effective during the first half of 1995. This would allow UNHCR to commence the process of scaling down its presence, in order to be able to withdraw from the Central Asian Republics by end of 1995.

Return of internally displaced persons

17. UNHCR's objective is to facilitate the smooth reintegration of the internally displaced persons who choose to return to their districts and villages of origin. The target is that most of the remaining internally displaced persons will have returned by the end of 1994, and that no sizeable return movements will thus take place in 1995.

18. To allow for a successful reintegration, UNHCR aims at providing a package of building materials to the beneficiaries to enable them to complete the rebuilding of the 17,000 houses which were destroyed during the civil war, and at assisting them in setting up micro-projects. It is expected that by the end of 1994, and provided the required funds are made available by the donor community, all the 17,000 houses will have been reconstructed.

19. None of the previously planned micro-projects were implemented in 1993 due to lack of financial resources. The implementation of these projects in 1994 will also depend largely on the response of the international community to a joint United Nations appeal, which was first launched in January 1993. UNHCR needs were subsequently updated, following which a separate and more specific version covering UNHCR requirements was issued in March 1994.

20. Upgrading of water supply and sanitation will continue on a limited scale until similar activities are initiated by other competent United Nations agencies and NGOs. To this end, several NGOs have shown interest in implementing projects related to water and sanitation and it is expected that some of these activities will be initiated during the second half of 1994, subject to funds being made available by UNHCR.

21. UNHCR Field Officers have expressed concern regarding the food and nutritional situation. UNHCR has therefore proposed to the World Food Programme (WFP) that a joint WFP/UNHCR food and nutrition assessment mission be undertaken in the southern part of Tajikistan where the large majority of the caseload is located and is in need of food assistance.

Tajik refugees in northern Afghanistan

22. The more time it takes for the Tajik refugees in northern Afghanistan to repatriate, the more the deteriorating economic situation in Tajikistan will make it more difficult for them to reintegrate. UNHCR is concerned that the conditions generally favourable to voluntary repatriation prevailing today may not last indefinitely, especially since any delay in the return of the Tajik refugees from Afghanistan could be construed by the local Tajik communities and the authorities as an indication of the refugees' involvement in the atrocities committed prior to their departure and during the border conflict with Afghanistan. Considering the above factors, and given that the security situation in Afghanistan is very unsafe, UNHCR will continue to facilitate and assist in the voluntary repatriation of the Tajik refugees, in order to attain the objective of early reintegration upon their return.

23. In early 1994, it was expected that the majority of the remaining 18,000 refugees in Sakhi camp in Afghanistan would have opted for voluntary repatriation. In Kunduz, relations are being renewed between UNHCR and the local authorities, although continuing military activities there makes it

impossible to ensure a permanent UNHCR presence and implement assistance activities for the refugees there. It is, however, anticipated that out of an estimated caseload of 15,000 persons in Kunduz, several thousand Tajik refugees may choose to repatriate in 1994. It is thus planned that some 80 per cent of the total 1993 refugee caseload will have returned to Tajikistan from Afghanistan before the end of 1994. By mid-1995, this level is expected to reach 90 per cent.

24. The Tajik returnees from Afghanistan will benefit from the same assistance and protection from UNHCR as the internally displaced persons.

Tajik refugees in other countries of asylum

25. The refugees in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan seem unlikely to return to their areas of habitual residence in Tajikistan and have already started to integrate in their respective countries of asylum. UNHCR's objective is to continue to assist the local authorities in integrating these refugees and to complete most of the activities by the end of 1994. A limited programme of assistance may have to be continued in 1995 for any refugees identified as being vulnerable.

Afghan refugees

26. A growing number of Afghan refugees in the Central Asian Republics will need to be assisted on an individual basis, until such time as a durable solution can be found for them.

Programme delivery and administrative support costs

27. Delays in the implementation of UNHCR activities resulting from a lack of resources, coupled with logistical difficulties, have led to a postponement of both the phasing down of the assistance activities and the planned reduction of staff and closure of Field Offices. This will now be undertaken during the course of 1994 and in 1995, with the objective of achieving a complete UNHCR withdrawal from the Central Asian Republics by December 1995.

28. In view of the prevailing situation, it is planned to improve the security of UNHCR staff and offices in Dushanbe and in the field.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

29. Most of the assistance activities are directly implemented by UNHCR's Field Offices, with support of staff seconded from the Norwegian Refugee Council during 1993 and early part of 1994. The Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare are the government counterparts of UNHCR in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) Belgium carries out limited water, sanitation and health activities. Subject to the availability of funds, Oxfam and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) will be partially financed to implement training and rehabilitation activities in the water and sanitation sectors, until such time as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is able to assume the lead role in these sectors. It is planned that basic food supplies for a caseload of 500,000 persons in southern Tajikistan will be mobilized in 1994 through WFP as a complement to the rations given by the Government. A per capita food ration of 175 g per person per day, consisting of cereals (150 g), cooking oil (15 g) and sugar (10 g), is to be distributed. The number of

beneficiaries in 1995 who will receive food assistance has not yet been determined in view of the uncertainty of the future of the programme. The Aga Khan Foundation is undertaking relief activities, especially food distribution, in the autonomous province of Gorno Badakhshan. Additional NGOs have expressed interest in carrying out medium- to long-term activities in Tajikistan, with their own funds, during the second half of 1994. These activities will focus on the rehabilitation of the water and sanitation systems. Activities aimed at strengthening local production capacity of roofing tiles are also planned to be initiated in late 1994.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

30. An amount of $ 2,337,000 was drawn from the 1993 Emergency Fund to cover costs related to international procurement of building materials.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

Tajik returnees

31. Tajik refugees in Afghanistan started to return spontaneously in February 1993. Organized repatriation with UNHCR assistance however, began only in April 1993. Some 16,000 persons repatriated during 1993, while between January and April 1994, some 7,000 repatriated, mostly through Gorno Badakhshan.

32. Lack of adequate funding compelled UNHCR to review its originally planned reconstruction programme, which was revised downwards from a planned number of 12,000 houses to be rebuilt to 7,000. This latter figure includes an in-kind Swedish donation of timber for 1,000 houses valued at $ 828,402, as well as for the reconstruction of another 1,000 houses to be undertaken by the Tajik authorities, for which $ 485,500 were made available by UNHCR. However, various factors ranging from changes in national currencies in Central Asia and the Russian Federation, new national financial regulations, and logistical problems, further delayed the procurement and receipt of building materials. By the end of 1993, only some 1,800 houses had been reconstructed with materials procured and delivered by UNHCR.

33. For similar reasons, and due to lack of adequate funds, UNHCR had to discontinue all planned micro-projects that were foreseen to assist returnee affected communities to resume a normal socio-economic life.

34. Against a total projected need of $ 19.5 million in 1993, some $ 11.6 million were received in contributions in the same year. These contributions included a loan of $ 3 million from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, which has now been rescheduled to be reimbursed during the course of 1994.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

35. An estimated 25,000 Tajik refugees currently still in Afghanistan and approximately 20,000 internally displaced persons at present in the autonomous province of Gorno Badakhshan may choose to return to southern Tajikistan in 1994. Activities related to their reintegration, together with the provision of assistance to those who have already returned, but have not yet benefited from the distribution of building materials, will continue throughout 1994.

36. By the end of April 1994, roofing materials for 3,600 houses had been distributed. Out of the planned total of 1,000 houses scheduled to be reconstructed in 1993 by the Tajik authorities with funds provided by UNHCR, only 200 houses were reconstructed with government procured materials.

37. UNHCR fielded a two-week procurement mission to Siberia, Russian Federation, in April 1994 to identify the reasons for the long delays in the dispatch and receipt of timber, and the failure of the contracted company to deliver according to specifications. As a result of this mission, timber is now arriving more regularly and meets the right specifications. New orders of timber are being made from other timber companies in order to be able to complete the construction of the required number of houses.

38. In April 1994, UNHCR decided to reduce the number of roofing sheets per house, in view of difficulties faced in the supply line. Due to the lack of producers of large roofing sheets in the region, UNHCR had to contract several companies in the neighbouring countries such as Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. It is planned to identify more suppliers in order to achieve the 1994 objective for the reconstruction of houses.

39. In view of limited financial resources, UNHCR only implements limited water and sanitation activities and some micro-projects, such as the distribution of vegetable and maize seeds to the most vulnerable returnees. However, other acutely required projects such as rehabilitation of water systems, special assistance for returnee women and children, and income-generating projects remain unfunded, and their implementation and financing by other international agencies and NGOs will thus need to be examined.

40. The most vulnerable Afghan refugees in the Dushanbe and Khodjant area are provided with limited financial assistance from UNHCR, on a quarterly basis.

41. In Kyrgyzstan, UNHCR is supporting the Government's efforts to integrate the Tajik refugee population, which has expressed the desire to settle there permanently, by providing them with one-time financial assistance to enable them to rehabilitate houses allocated to them by the Government. The level of assistance depends on the size of the family, the average being $ 150 per family. UNHCR assistance for this caseload will be terminated by the end of 1994. Although a similar type of assistance had been planned for the Tajik refugees in Kazakhstan, lack of funding prevented its implementation.

42. A survey is being carried out by UNHCR to determine the exact number and profile of the Afghan refugees/asylum-seekers who are residing in Uzbekistan, in order to determine the type and level of assistance required for them. However, owing to lack of legislation and national instruments to deal with refugees,

they are still mostly regarded as illegal aliens by local authorities and are therefore denied access to medical care, education or employment opportunities. Their presence continues to be tolerated by the authorities, although they are increasingly harassed by local militias and occasionally threatened with refoulement.

43. In Turkmenistan, UNHCR is planning to assist Tajik refugees who have expressed their wish to return to Tajikistan through the partial financing of their transport costs, as and when required.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Local settlement

44. UNHCR plans to complete its material assistance by the end of 1994. Should contributions reach UNHCR late in the year, some of the reconstruction activities may need to be further postponed for implementation during the first half of 1995 in order to complete the reintegration process, including the completion of the houses remaining from the original planned number of 17,000 houses.

45. Thus, in 1995, UNHCR plans only to maintain a minimal presence to carry out its mandate responsabilities in favour of Afghan refugees and to assist the local and central authorities in ensuring the security of the returnees. This humanitarian and protection monitoring function is likely to be needed in the medium term. In this regard, UNHCR will seek to collaborate with other agencies such as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF and the World Bank, so that both human rights monitoring and related assistance activities carried out by UNHCR can be handed over to these agencies in 1995.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

46. The emergency operation in the Central Asian Republics commenced in early 1993, at which time there were no established posts. Missions were fielded by staff from Headquarters or other locations on a rotational basis. Salaries and common staff costs of the international staff on mission and that of locally hired staff were therefore charged to temporary assistance. In addition, consultants were hired, whose daily subsistence allowance, consultants' fees and travel also had to be met.

47. In November 1993, UNHCR opened an Office in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and a main office in Tashkent with a logistics base in Termez, Uzbekistan. As there were no NGOs or governmental bodies who could implement this labour-intensive assistance and protection monitoring programme on behalf of UNHCR, four Field Offices were subsequently opened in Kolkhozabad, Shaartuz and Dusti in southern Tajikistan, and Chorog in eastern Tajikistan.

48. In Dushanbe, Tajikistan, five international posts, including the Chief of Mission, Senior Programme Officer, Administrative/Finance Officer, Protection Officer, Logistics Officer and 22 local posts were created in addition to nine Field Officer posts and 19 local posts in the field. In Tashkent, Uzbekistan,

three international posts, including that of Chief of Mission, Programme/Administration Officer, and Protection Officer, as well as four local posts were created, in addition to a Logistics Officer post in Termez, Uzbekistan. In Osh, Kyrgystan, one Field Officer and one driver post were created. All these posts were created as from 1 December 1993 until either 30 June 1994 or 31 December 1994, to be funded under Special Programmes.

49. Owing to the lack of communication links in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, UNHCR had to install a SATCOM (satellite communication) as a result of which expenditure for communication was high, though within budgeted limits. This chapter also covered the rental costs for running the office from a hotel, as no other commercial accommodation or government premises were made available. Expenditure was also incurred for the purchase of office equipment, electronic data processing equipment, electric heaters and other furniture and equipment. In Termez, Uzbekistan, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) provided UNHCR with office premises and logistical and administrative support, for which UNHCR contributed an amount of $ 7,300 per month.

50. Total expenditure in 1993 was, in general, lower than expected due to the delayed commencement of programme activities.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

51. The revised 1994 budget for the Central Asian Republics had to be entirely reviewed during the first quarter of the year as it was clear that the delays incurred in the reconstruction of 17,000 houses would not enable UNHCR to scale down its presence in the field by mid-1994 as originally planned.

52. After a more detailed assessment of the operation and following a recent Headquarters mission to Central Asia, several additional local posts were created. These included posts for a Logistics Assistant and an Administrative/Secretary in Tashkent, two Drivers and an Administrative/Finance Assistant in Termez, as well as a Field Assistant in Osh, Kyrgystan. These posts were created effective 1 July 1994 until either 30 June 1995 or 31 December 1995.

53. In Tajikistan, out of the international and local posts created in 1993, five Field Officer posts were extended until 31 December 1994. Four Field Officer posts were extended until 30 June 1995 and five other international posts in Dushanbe were extended until 31 December 1995. In addition, out of 41 local posts, 36 were extended until either 30 June 1995 or 31 December 1995. In Uzbekistan and Kyrgystan, all posts were extended until 31 December 1995.

54. As of June 1994, UNHCR's presence in Tajikistan comprised 55 persons, including 14 international staff. The total revised 1994 costs under salaries and common staff costs are therefore higher than the initial estimate.

55. As the Central Asian Republics were recognized as having extremely difficult working conditions, including staff insecurity and physical isolation, these duty locations were categorized as non-family mission areas. Furthermore, due to the poor, if not non-existent educational and health facilities and the unavailability of basic supplies, special measures for the mandatory absence for the relief of stress and procurement missions for the purchase of personal

supplies were established, whereby international staff could undertake rotational/periodical missions to Ankara and Istanbul, respectively, to meet their personal needs. These new administrative measures, which were established for all existing and newly-recruited staff involved in UNHCR's activities in the Central Asian Republics, came into effect in February 1994.

56. Needs under most of the other budget chapters have also been revised upwards as the structure of the office was finally established in early 1994. Needs under staff travel and general operating expenses have increased as missions have to be undertaken to distant field locations and UNHCR has to provide for the maintenance for 20 office vehicles, an expensive proposition in the Central Asian Republics as all spare parts have to be imported. Provision for the acquisition of sophisticated telecommunications equipment has also been included in the revised requirements, in view of the security situation and extreme isolation of the field officers, located far from Dushanbe.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

57. Assuming that the reintegration and reconstruction activities will be implemented in accordance with the present objectives and revised time-frame, and/or that new NGOs will assist in the implementation of the programme, reductions in staffing are envisaged during the course of the first half of 1995. It is anticipated that one international staff member for each Field Office will be adequate as of January 1995 until the end of the first half of 1995. The Field Offices will subsequently be closed. In 1995, out of the 14 international posts in Tajikistan, only five will be maintained during the second half of 1995 until the end of the year, to monitor the security of the returnees, following which it is anticipated UNHCR will be able to withdraw completely from the Central Asian Republics.

58. UNHCR Offices in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan will continue to operate until the end of 1995 to support UNHCR's activities in Tajikistan and implement assistance projects and protection activities for the refugees in these countries.

59. Following the operational plan to withdraw progressively from Central Asian Republics by the end of 1995, it is expected that the total initial 1995 estimate will be reduced by one third, compared to the 1994 revised budget. Reductions are foreseen under all budget chapters, except under general operating expenses, in view of higher costs related to the planned closure of all the UNHCR Offices in Central Asia by the end of the year.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
2,337.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
2,337.0	0.0	0.0	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	0.0
2,337.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**TOTAL (1)**	**0.0**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
11045.9	3,000.0	10,970.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Assistance to returnees and displaced persons	3,900.0
–	–	3,153.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	2,155.5
–	–	587.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	421.0
11,045.9	**3,000.0**	**14,710.7**	**TOTAL (2)**	**6,476.5**
13,382.9	**3,000.0**	**14,710.7**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**6,476.5**

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PART V. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Section 12 - Other Countries in North Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03203

V.12 OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

Area Overview

1. This section covers UNHCR's activities in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia, and activities related to the Western Sahara.

Characteristics of the refugee population

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

2. At 31 December 1993, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya hosted a refugee population of 1,136 persons comprising 804 Somalis, 273 Eritreans, 44 Ethiopians and 15 persons of other nationalities. A total of 467 of the refugees were assisted by UNHCR.

Country of Origin	Number 31/12/93	M F C (per cent)	Location	Type of Assistance
Somalia	804	70 16 14	Tripoli	care & maintenance
Eritreans	273	54 14 32	"	care & maintenance
Ethiopians	44*	80 19 1	"	care & maintenance
Others	15	60 40 0	"	care & maintenance
Total	1,136			

* Registered with the Office

Morrocco

3. In Morocco, the registered refugee population consisted of some 340 persons of various nationalities, mainly from Africa, of whom 50 were assisted by UNHCR, including ten elderly Europeans who have long been in Morocco and have no other source of income. The remaining refugees are from various countries in Africa and the Middle East and include 65 Palestinians.

Tunisia

4. In Tunisia, there were 103 registered refugees of various origin, of whom 30 were assisted by UNHCR, as well as ten African refugee students who were assisted under the Education Account.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter of 1994)

5. Eighteen Ethiopian refugees voluntarily repatriated from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in February 1994 with UNHCR assistance. A further group of 97 Ethiopians, the entire Eritrean caseload and 80 Somalis have registered for repatriation, which is expected to take place in late 1994. In Morocco and

Tunisia the arrival of citizens from Bosnia and Herzegovina increased refugee numbers slightly.

Programme objectives and priorities

6. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, assistance to some 450 Somali refugees in terms of basic needs, shelter and medical care will continue to be administered. Voluntary repatriation will be encouraged for the Ethiopian and Eritrean caseload and for refugees from North-West Somalia. Assistance in terms of subsistence allowances and the payment of medical fees to the refugees in Morocco and Tunisia will continue as in the past, with a view to helping them to become self-reliant.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

7. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, UNHCR activities are implemented through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the assistance of a UNHCR-funded United Nations Volunteer (UNV) and local staff. Efforts to identify a local implementing partner have not been successful. The Libyan authorities cooperate actively with UNHCR by meeting the basic needs of the refugee population, notably by furnishing UNHCR with a compound to accommodate some 250 Somali refugees, as well providing the refugees with free medical care.

8. In Morocco, UNHCR implements assistance directly to refugees through the UNHCR Honorary Representative.

9. In Tunisia, the programme of assistance is implemented through the UNHCR Honorary Representative in coordination with the Tunisian Red Crescent (CRT), which provides medical services and basic domestic items to needy refugees.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

10. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the prevailing situation in Somalia forestalled the voluntary repatriation of the Somali refugees. In Morocco and Tunisia there were no major variations in activities in 1993.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

11. Assistance continues to be provided through maintenance of refugee accommodation, subsistence allowances and medical care to the Somali refugees, pending their voluntary repatriation. A UNV coordinates with UNDP on behalf of UNHCR.

12. It is anticipated that the majority of Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees will repatriate before the end of 1994. The logistical means for their repatriation are being identified and additional funds for this operation, if required, will be drawn from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Morocco and Tunisia

13. The implementation of the local settlement programmes in these two countries is being pursued, particularly with a view to improving the conditions of life of the elderly caseload. Care and maintenance is provided to urban refugees of various origins in Morocco at the same level as in 1993, pending their local integration or eventual voluntary repatriation. In Morocco, the Bosnian caseload also benefits from assistance under the care and maintenance programme.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Care and maintenance

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

14. It is foreseen that the proposed allocation for assistance to refugees will remain stable, as the caseload is not expected to change. Assistance will continue to be provided, mainly for the Somali refugees, in terms of subsistence allowances and medical fees. In the event that the Somalis are able to repatriate in 1994, the 1995 allocation will be revised downwards accordingly.

Morocco and Tunisia

15. UNHCR assistance in the form of subsistence allowances and coverage of medical fees will be maintained as in 1994. The proposed allocation has been estimated at a marginally higher level to take account of the increase in the cost of living in these countries.

Voluntary repatriation

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

16. Voluntary repatriation for the Somali caseload will continue to be an option in 1995, depending on the situation in Somalia. The necessary funds to cover this operation will be requested, if required, from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Local settlement

Morocco and Tunisia

17. As in the past, health care and subsistence allowances will continue to be provided to the elderly refugees in Morocco and Tunisia.

Special Programmes

Education Account

18. The proposed appropriations for 1994/1995 and for 1995/1996 cover complementary assistance in the form of subsistence allowance to 65 refugee students in Morocco and ten in Tunisia. Scholarships at university level are

generally offered by the respective Governments of countries of asylum. These scholarships cover costs for university fees, books and other relevant materials.

Western Saharan repatriation

19. Pending the outcome of the identification and registration of potential voters carried out by the Identification Commission of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the 1994 planned implementation and 1995 programme proposals cover only minimal programme delivery and administrative support costs. UNHCR stands ready to review its planning and budgeting for a repatriation programme within the framework of the United Nations Peace Plan.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

20. Total expenditure in 1993 was higher than expected, as a result of an increase in local salaries for the staff administered by UNDP. The impact of this increase is reflected under the chapter for temporary assistance which covers the expenditure for five local staff members who assist the UNV staff member in the implementation of the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians and Eritreans.

Morocco

21. Total expenditure was lower than expected, since common staff costs were budgeted at a standard rate whereas actual expenditure was lower.

Western Saharan repatriation

22. The Western Sahara programme covered the costs of a UNHCR Senior Liaison Officer who was deployed on mission to Laayoune, for a period of three months, to liaise on matters related to the referendum in the Western Sahara with the Identification Commission of MINURSO.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

23. The total 1994 revised administrative requirements have been maintained at the 1994 initial level. The marginal increase under temporary assistance reflects higher salary costs, to take account of the increasing cost of living in the country, while overtime and local travel have been reduced. Costs under general operating expenses are also lower due to the reduced prospects for voluntary repatriation during 1994. The budget chapter under acquisition of furniture and equipment has been increased to cover the purchase of a photocopy machine. Under joint United Nations activities, the $ 48,000 provided for in

the initial estimate has been retained, to meet expenditure incurred by UNDP for services provided to UNHCR.

Morocco

24. The 1994 revised administrative requirements have been reduced to reflect actual expenditure trends, mainly under general operating expenses. Some new furniture and equipment will be procured to replace existing items.

Western Saharan repatriation

25. The Western Sahara funds continue to be used for minimal programme delivery and administrative support costs as and when applicable.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

26. The total initial 1995 proposal is estimated to be higher than the revised 1994 requirement, since additional provision has been made under temporary assistance to cover anticipated increases in salary costs of the five local staff members, due to the ever increasing cost of living in Libya. Costs under non-staff costs, general operating expenses and office supplies and materials have increased in anticipation of repatriation activities gaining momentum in 1995. Provision has been made for the purchase of new office furniture. As in previous years, a provision of $ 48,000 has been made to cover UNDP charges for providing services to UNHCR in Libya.

Morocco

27. The 1995 administrative budget remains relatively stable compared with the 1994 revised budget, as all previously approved time-limited posts have been extended until 31 December 1995. There is a marginal increase in general operating expenses. Costs for office supplies and materials are also estimated to be higher, to cover increased vehicle fuel costs. Provision has been made for one vehicle to be replaced under the chapter for acquisition of furniture, equipment and vehicles.

Western Saharan repatriation

28. At this juncture, no preliminary estimate has been established.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
72.5	75.0	104.2	Morocco	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	126.2
1,035.1	640.6	860.2	Libya		860.1
20.0	39.5	39.5	Libya	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	63.8
2.0 a/	–	–	Morocco		–
0.9 a/	–	–	Tunisia		–
28.0	26.5	36.6	Morocco	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	48.7
85.8 b/	84.2	79.0	Tunisia		80.0
1.0 a/	–	–	Tunisia	RE-SETTLEMENT	–
–	–	166.0	Libya	PROGRAMME DELIVERY	181.5
1,245.3	865.8	1,285.5		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	1,360.3
1,245.3	**865.8**	**1,285.5**		**TOTAL (1)**	**1,360.3**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
48.3	48.3	48.3	Morocco	65 university scholarships	65.3
20.0	20.0	20.0	Tunisia	10 university scholarships	20.0
168.7	127.3	–	Morocco	WESTERN SAHARA REPATRIATION	–
–	–	62.7	Morocco	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	67.4
–	–	62.5	Morocco	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	62.6
237.0	**195.6**	**193.5**		**TOTAL (2)**	**215.3**
1,482.3	**1,061.4**	**1,479.0**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,575.6**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 3,024 incurred against Overall Allocation

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HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART V. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Section 13 - Other Countries in Western Asia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03063

V.13 OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA

1. This section covers UNHCR's activities in Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Activities in Israel are covered within the section for Global and other Regional Programmes, under a care and maintenance project which is directly administered by Headquarters.

Area Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

2. As of 31 December 1993, the number of persons benefiting from UNHCR protection and/or assistance was estimated at 237,108, distributed over Jordan (470), Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE (176,500), Lebanon (1,800), Saudi Arabia (24,025), and the Syrian Arab Republic (11,600). In addition, there are some 25,000 persons who are not at present receiving assistance from UNHCR. The majority are from Iraq, followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea. In Jordan, 47 per cent of the total were women, 7 per cent were children between 0 and 4 years of age, and 26 per cent children between five and 18 years of age.

Programme objectives and priorities

3. The following country programme objectives for 1994 and 1995 have been established:

Iraqi refugees

4. In Jordan and Lebanon, assistance in the form of subsistence allowances, medical care and education will be provided to refugees pending their eventual repatriation or resettlement in a third country. In the Syrian Arab Republic, refugees are allowed to remain in the country until such time as their repatriation is considered feasible. Assistance will include food provided by WFP, shelter, domestic items, health care, education and some income-generating activities. In Kuwait, UNHCR efforts will be geared towards ensuring the protection of foreigners still in detention, or who are unwilling or unable to obtain the extension or renewal of their travel documents in the aftermath of the Gulf War. Likewise in Saudi Arabia, where assistance requirements are met by the Saudi authorities, UNHCR will exercise its protection mandate and explore durable solutions, notably the resettlement of eligible refugees.

Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean refugees

5. These refugees - most of whom are single men - are to be found in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, where subsistence allowances will be provided for the neediest, as well as health care, education and counselling. Repatriation assistance will also be available to them once their voluntary return is possible.

Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina

6. Of the 388 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina living in Jordan, where their presence is recognized by the Government, UNHCR will assist 159 with shelter and domestic items, including clothing, while the Government will assist the remainder. Should their stay in Jordan be prolonged, education and local settlement projects may be considered.

Various nationalities

7. They will receive subsistence allowances and medical care when required, and will be assisted in their return when feasible.

Resettlement

8. Given that in these countries refugees are accepted on a temporary basis only, resettlement is the only option for those who are unable to repatriate. Efforts will thus continue to promote resettlement for the maximum number of eligible cases.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

Jordan

9. The volume of activities of the Branch Office in Amman is largely dependent on the situation prevailing in Iraq and could be substantially reduced, should economic sanctions against Iraq be lifted. However, as future changes are not easily foreseeable, the Branch Office staff and structures for 1994 will remain the same as in 1993.

Kuwait, Bahrain, UAE, Qatar and Oman

10. These countries have been consolidated into one unit, the Middle East, for programming and reporting purposes, due to the similar situation of the refugees in each of them. They are administered by the Regional Office in Cairo, although UNHCR maintains a presence in Kuwait. In the UAE, administrative arrangements with UNDP will continue.

Lebanon

11. The structure and activities of the UNHCR Liaison Office in Beirut will remain the same until such time as solutions for refugees can be found. The capacity of the Office for dealing with protection and assistance to Somalis and Sudanese from neighbouring countries will be strengthened with the addition of one Senior Protection Assistant.

Saudi Arabia

12. UNHCR's role and presence in Saudi Arabia in responding to the problems of the remaining Iraqi refugees, until a solution can be found for them, will continue. The management of the Branch Office will be strengthened with the addition of an Administrative Finance Officer.

The Syrian Arab Republic

13. With the policy of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic likely to remain unchanged towards Arab nationals, the continued presence of the Office of the Chief of Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic is considered essential. The Office will strengthen its capacity to respond to protection issues and problems with the addition of a Protection Officer.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

14. The Syrian Red Crescent (SRC) and the Office of the Governor of El Hassake are UNHCR's implementing partners in the Syrian Arab Republic. Working under the supervision of the UNHCR Chief of Mission in Damascus, the former is responsible for assistance to urban refugees, and the latter for assistance in the El-Hol refugee camp and Hassake Governorate.

15. In Lebanon, the Middle East Council of Churches is UNHCR's main implementing partner and is entrusted with the responsibility of delivering assistance to refugees. The non-governmental organization (NGO) Forum is UNHCR's implementing partner for providing legal assistance to stateless persons. All activities are coordinated by the UNHCR Liaison Office in Beirut.

16. No implementing partners are required in Saudi Arabia, since the Government provides all the required assistance with the help of the International Islamic Relief Organization, and in cooperation with the UNHCR Office in Riyadh and Field Office in Rafha.

17. In Jordan, Kuwait and the other countries, UNHCR does not have on implementing partner. The UNHCR Branch Office in Jordan provides logistical support to the Office of the UNHCR Chief of Mission in Iraq regarding travel arrangements for staff, and procurement and transport of assistance items.

18. Except for Jordan and Saudi Arabia, all other countries in western Asia fall under the overall responsibility and direction of the UNHCR Regional Office in Cairo.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

19. In Jordan, assistance was extended to 250 needy Bosnian refugees, who had travelled there at the invitation of the Government, to cover their housing costs. The Government met all their other requirements.

20. In Lebanon, the total number of assisted refugees increased from 147 to 335 following an increase in the number of asylum-seekers and as a consequence of the deterioration in general economic conditions. Assistance included subsistence allowances, health care and educational grants. UNHCR also contributed $ 100,000 from the Emergency Fund to meet the requirements of displaced people inside Lebanon, following military activities in the south of the country.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

21. In all these countries, care and maintenance as well as local settlement activities will continue as in 1993. It is expected that a significant number of African refugees will be assisted in repatriating. In Lebanon, a repatriation project has been established to assist in the return of 65 refugees per month to Somalia, as well as to Eritrea, Ethiopia and the Sudan. An amount of $ 84,490 has been allocated for this purpose from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation which will cover transportation and a repatriation grant. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the 1994 requirements have increased due to the higher number of urban refugees in need of assistance. A joint WFP/UNHCR food assessment mission took place in February 1994, following which it was agreed that WFP would supply 531 metric tons of food for 3,000 refugees registered in El-Hol camp, at an approximate cost of $ 242,290, until 31 December 1994. Resettlement will continue primarily for refugees who are unable to remain in their present country of refuge.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Care and maintenance

22. Assistance will continue to be provided to refugees in the different countries for the same range of activities as in 1994. The number of beneficiaries is expected to remain stable in Lebanon and Jordan, and to increase slightly in the Syrian Arab Republic, due to difficult economic conditions. It will also increase in Kuwait in view of the increasing difficulties encountered by persons whose legal status is still under consideration by the competent authorities. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between WFP and UNHCR, as of January 1994 UNHCR will be responsible for the supply of food to refugees in Syria, since they number less than 5,000.

Voluntary repatriation

23. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNHCR is making provisions for the repatriation of 245 urban refugees mainly to Eritrea and Somalia, in addition to an undetermined number of Iraqi refugees. Assistance will consist of transportation plus a repatriation grant. In the other countries, only a few African refugees are expected to repatriate in 1995.

Local settlement

24. Local settlement projects will be implemented in the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon. In the Syrian Arab Republic educational assistance will be provided to 70 urban refugees, as well as subsistence allowances for two elderly refugees. In Lebanon, assistance will cover the basic needs of 80 refugee families and 80 individual refugees, including domestic goods, subsistence allowances, health care, shelter and educational grants. Legal aid will be provided to facilitate the naturalization process for stateless individuals.

Resettlement

25. Registration and processing of mostly Iraqi refugees for resettlement purposes will continue in Jordan (150 individuals), Lebanon (65), Saudi Arabia

(3,500), and a number still to be determined in Kuwait. Priority will be given to vulnerable individuals, including women at risk and security cases.

Special Programmes

Education Account

26. The proposed appropriations for 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 cover scholarship assistance for 60 students in Syria and five in Lebanon.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

Jordan

27. Costs for salaries were higher than expected due to the recruitment of a local Programme Assistant for a period of seven months to support the Branch Office in programme related activities and to cover indemnity costs on termination for one staff member. Higher common staff costs resulted from the application of a standard rate for budgeting purposes whereas actual expenditure was higher. Expenditure under local and regional travel, general operating expenses and requirements for the acquisition of furniture and equipment was lower due to the reduction of activities as a whole in the aftermath of the war in the Persian Gulf.

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and UAE

28. In 1993, expenditure was incurred primarily in Kuwait and mainly under salaries and common staff costs. Salaries were marginally higher, whereas expenditure under all remaining budget chapters was lower than expected due to an overall reduction of activities in Kuwait.

Lebanon

29. Salaries and common staff costs were higher than expected due to the application of a standard rate that was applied for the budgeting of common staff costs which resulted in higher actual expenditure.

Saudi Arabia

30. There were no major variations in activities, and expenditure under most budget chapters was lower than expected due to reduced activities in the post-war period and the non-occupancy of a number of vacant posts. Expenditure under general operating expenses was also lower due to the non-payment of rental costs for the premises. They are currently under negotiation with the Government as a contribution to the administrative needs of UNHCR in Saudi Arabia.

The Syrian Arab Republic

31. There were no major variations in activities in 1993. Salary costs were marginally higher than expected, whereas some savings were achieved under all other

budget chapters due a stabilization in administrative activities following the end of the war in the Persian Gulf.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

Jordan

32. The total 1994 revised requirement is higher than the initial estimate, mainly in order to take account of the increase in common staff costs which were previously budgeted at a standard rate. Estimates for overtime payments and local and regional travel are considerably lower due to reduced activities in Jordan as a whole. Provisions have been made for the replacement of computer equipment.

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and UAE

33. In Kuwait, costs under salaries and common staff costs have increased as a result of the funding of several temporary posts and the budgeting of common staff costs at a higher rate to reflect actual requirements. Needs under general operating expenses are lower, although the Office of the Chief of Mission may be relocating to new premises. Provision is also made for the acquisition of computer equipment.

Lebanon

34. The 1994 revised requirement for Lebanon is higher than the initial estimate. A local post of Protection Assistant was created effective 1 July 1994 in view of the increasing number of asylum-seekers. Costs under salaries are therefore higher than the initial estimates, as are common staff costs, which have been revised upwards to reflect actual requirements. Non-staff costs have been reduced under local and regional travel, and general operating expenses are also marginally lower, although it is planned to relocate the office to new premises because of the difficulties at the current premises in handling the growing number of asylum-seekers. Provision under the chapter for acquisition of equipment has been considerably increased for the upgrading and replacement of old computers.

Saudi Arabia

35. The revised 1994 needs are higher, particularly under salaries and common staff costs, due to the creation of a post of Administrative/Finance Officer effective 1 July 1994, and the upward revision in common staff costs to reflect actual needs. Non-staff costs are lower due to reduced travel costs. General operating expenses are expected to be higher to cover possible payment of rental arrears. Needs for office supplies and materials have also increased to handle the increased momentum in the processing of resettlement cases. Provision is also made for the acquisition of new office furniture and equipment, which has thus far been deferred.

The Syrian Arab Republic

36. The 1994 revised requirement in the Syrian Arab Republic is higher than the initial estimate. Salary costs are higher as a Protection Officer post was created as of 1 July 1994 to respond to the needs of the growing urban caseload. In

addition, a post of Clerk/Messenger in Damascus was approved, also effective 1 July 1994. Consequently, common staff costs have increased which includes budgeting these costs at a higher rate to take account of actual costs. Under non-staff costs, travel needs are higher to cover the travel expenses of the new Protection Officer. General operating expenses are marginally higher due to additionally created posts. Increased needs under the chapter for acquisition of furniture, equipment and vehicles include replacement costs of the Representative's vehicle in Damascus, a field vehicle and a computer for El-Hol camp.

(c) **1995 initial estimates**

Jordan

37. The 1995 initial estimate is slightly lower than the 1994 revised requirement, with the range of activities being the same. Staffing levels remain the same, and thus costs under salaries and common staff costs are the same. General operating expenses are estimated to be marginally higher to cover increased costs for rental and maintenance of office premises. Needs for purchase of furniture and equipment are expected to be lower.

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, UAE

38. The 1995 initial estimate is lower and basically covers needs in Kuwait. All posts in Kuwait have been extended until the end of 1995, pending determination of the future of UNHCR activities there. There are no major changes in requirements from the 1994 revised requirements. A small increase in general operating expenses takes into account increased rental costs in 1995 for the new office premises. Needs for office supplies and materials are lower. Estimates for the acquisition of equipment are also lower and provision under this chapter in 1995 covers additional needs for computer equipment. Expenditures in the other countries will be charged to UNHCR by UNDP or will be covered by the Regional Office in Cairo as in previous years.

Lebanon

39. The 1995 estimate is lower than the revised 1994 requirement. Costs under salaries and common staff costs remain largely at the 1994 levels, except for additional needs estimated for some temporary posts to cope with the increasing numbers of asylum-seekers. General operating expenses and needs for office supplies are estimated to be marginally higher to cover possible increased costs if the office relocates to new premises in the course of 1994. Needs for permanent equipment are projected to decrease as most of the needs for replacing computer equipment would have been met by the end of 1994.

Saudi Arabia

40. As no local durable solutions have been implemented for the large number of Iraqi refugees accomodated in Rafha camp, all previously approved time-limited posts have been extended until 31 December 1995, resulting in the 1995 initial estimate being higher than the 1994 revised requirement. The increased needs mainly cover costs for temporary posts to process large numbers of resettlement

cases. Non-staff costs for local travel between Riyadh and Rafha camp are therefore also expected to be higher. Provision is made in 1995 for the purchase of computer and possibly security surveillance equipment in the Branch Office.

The Syrian Arab Republic

41. The initial 1995 estimate is higher than the 1994 revised requirement. Salaries and common-staff costs are higher due to the extension of all previously time-limited posts until 31 December 1995 and taking into account the creation of the additional posts in 1994 which will also continue until the end of 1995. Costs under general operating expenses are expected to be higher due to the planned relocation of the office to larger premises for both space and security reasons. Needs under office supplies are therefore also estimated to be higher. Provision is made for the replacement of an ageing office vehicle for field trips, given that El-Hol camp is some one thousand kilometres away from Damascus.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
100.0	–	–	Lebanon	EMERGENCY FUND	–
1,146.9	850.0	1,110.6	Syria	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,998.8
32.8	28.8	32.6	Lebanon		17.3
890.0	482.0	482.0	Jordan		473.6
810.3	–	–	Saudi Arabia		–
99.5 a/	896.4	121.1	Other countries		188.6
24.8	43.1	18.4	Syria	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	18.5
271.5 b/	276.0	187.4	Lebanon		285.9
34.0	37.5	37.5	Other countries		37.5
53.4 c/	–	–	Jordan	RESETTLEMENT	–
11.3 d/	13.5	16.9	Syria		16.9
11.7 c/	–	–	Saudi Arabia		–
46.9 e/	18.2	18.2	Lebanon		24.3
32.5 f/	10.8	10.8	Other countries		10.8
62.5	221.9	350.0	Syria	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	299.5
12.0 c/	–	84.5 h/	Lebanon		–
6.1 a/	–	–	Jordan		–
40.0 g/	–	–	Other countries		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
–	–	419.8	Jordan	See Annexes I a and II a	439.5
–	–	312.8	Lebanon	See Annexes I a and II a	324.5
–	–	329.6	Syria	See Annexes I a and II a	412.6
–	–	613.6	Saudi Arabia	See Annexes I a and II a	734.4
–	–	72.0	Training	See Annexes I a and II a	72.0
3,686.2	**2,878.2**	**4,217.8**		**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**5,354.7**
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
271.4	238.4	72.6	Lebanon	See Annexes I b and II b	59.2
–	–	38.9	Jordan	See Annexes I b and II b	18.7
8.8	–	–	Kuwait	See Annexes I b and II b	–
–	–	45.0	Saudi Arabia	See Annexes I b and II b	90.1
–	–	36.9	Syria	See Annexes I b and II b	128.0
171.8	139.3	139.0	Training	See Annexes I b and II b	139.0
4,138.2	**3,255.9**	**4,550.2**		**TOTAL (1)**	**5,789.7**

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
41.0	41.1	41.1	Lebanon/Syria	65 university scholarships	41.1
–	791.2	–	Other Countries	PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO	–
110.1	135.8	–	Jordan	THE GULF CRISIS	–
382.2	540.6	–	Kuwait		–
295.4	798.0	–	Saudi Arabia		–
265.7	315.7	–	Syria		–
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
600.0	–	–	Lebanon	Construction of a hospital	–
–	–	1,245.4	Saudi Arabia	PROGRAMME DELIVERY	1,110.2
–	–	281.8	Syria		181.1
–	–	115.8	Other Countries		115.8
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
–	–	112.9	Saudi Arabia		107.7
				Junior Professional Officer	
–	48.7	80.0	Kuwait		80.0
103.0	80.5	63.0	Saudi Arabia		63.0
–	82.0	–	Syria		–
1,797.4	**2,833.6**	**1,940.0**		**TOTAL (2)**	**1,698.9**
5,935.6	**6,089.5**	**6,490.2**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**7,488.6**

a/ of which US$ 5,000 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 5,668 incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ of which US$ 5,922 incurred against Overall Allocation
e/ of which US$ 28,726 incurred against Overall Allocation
f/ of which US$ 24,456 incurred against Overall Allocation
g/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
h/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation